THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY, TIMES BUILDING.

TENTH AND BANK STREETS. RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week. 50 cents a mouth, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES-Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES-Issued and mailed in two parts-One dollar a year by mail. Address all communications and cor-

respondence to The Times Company. Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line. Card of advertising rates for space

turnished on application. Remit by draft, check, post-office order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephones: Business office, No. 549; editorial rooms, No. 936. r ecimen copies free.

all subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG, BUREAU, BYRNE & HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. PHONE 171.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Owens' Hall. Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall. Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's

Manteo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall. A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall O. U. A. M. Hall Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets. Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Boze's Hall. Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Sol-

diers' Home. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-

sinth and Grace streets. Stuart Horse Guards, Snyder Building.

THAT UNDUE INFLUENCE AGAIN. We learn that our editorial of the 28th, withdrawing the charge that a subordi-

nate railroad official had used money, in the recent elections, in favor of a certain candidate for the United States Senate, has in some quarters been misunderstood, and has been construed to mean that The Times withdraws from its movement against the use of money for the election of members to the Legislature pledged to any special candidate for the senatorship, in consideration of

Nothing could be further from the truth. We accepted the disclaimer of the gentleman referred to, and upon it withdrew the charge as to him.

The purpose of The Times is unchanged to expose in every way it can, the use of money to secure votes for any aspirant to the United States Senate, and to continue the fight for honest elections and an unbought Legislature.

It is hard to see why we should have been misunderstood, and why a statement to that effect should have to be made, but we intend there shall be no possible chance for mistake as to our meaning.

THE DISPATOR AS DEFENDER OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

The Dispatch has fixed itself firmly upon the foundation that the Virginia elections are honest, and it will consider nothing that is alleged against them. It wholly ignores the fact that Portsmouth, with a voting population of more than 8,000, gave Cocke only five votes, that the second district gave O'Ferrall 17,524 votes in a year when the voters could be got to the polls in no other part of the State, and when, in the election between Cleveland and Blaine, an election which stirred this State as profoundly as it was ever moved, it was able to give Mr. Cleveland only 14,419 votes. These, and many other suspicious facts which we have pointed out, the Dispatch wholly ignores, and, with its ears shut to every question touching the matter, it proceeds to ask those who assail our system certain questions in the interest of the defence. We shall consider these questions as addressed to The Times, and shall answer them accordingly. Under the heading "Questions for Grumblers," the Dispatch asks:

"When was it first discovered that our elections are not honest, and did you im mediately upon that discovery seek to inaugurate the work of reform?"

The logic of this is, of course, that no inquiry should now be made into chargees of dishonest elections if those making them knew the facts a long time without mak-

We must admit that this is an entirely new doctrine to us. It is a perfectly familiar principle that the courts will not willingly aid a private person who has long known of his rights, but has inbolently slept upon them. But we never before heard that the principle, had any place whatever in connection with the rights of the public. We have always understood that a public wrong was to be redressed when discovered, however delinquent individuals having knowledge of it might have been in disclosing it.

We will tell the Dispatch, however, that we have for a long time heard complaints of the new election law, but we never looked into them until recently-since the last election, indeed. So that we suppose we can hardly be held to be barred from he poor privilege of testifying against

"2 Were our elections considered more

it by lapse of time. The Dispatch asks next:

honest, in the popular estimation, under honest, in the popular the honest, in the popular the former law than they were under the McCormick act; in other words, were the judges and registrars appointed by the County Courts generally believed to be more trustworthy than those appointed by the electoral boards."

We recollect very few complaints of frauds in our elections until the Anderson-McCormick law went into effect. We can recall very few contests in the Legislature in which there were serious allegations of fraud. We can arswer them in a general way, that there was, until 1884, general confidence in our electoral system, but that there is now general distrust of it, from which it would follow that the judges and registrars appointed by the County Courts were generally believed to be more trustworthy than those appointed by the electoral boards.

The Dispatch next says:

"3. If the alleged dishonesty is imputable to the law, it must be because the ap-pointing power is as corrupt as its ap-pointees. Do you make this charge?" It might be or it might not be. The electoral board consists of three. One dishonest member having the confidence of the other two may run the whole business in the interest of fraud, and the other two may know nothing of it.

The Dispatch continues: "4. If the old law should be restored, is there any guarantee that the courts would there any guarantee that the courts would be less influenced by partisan bias than the electoral boards, and would not the possession of the appointing power have a tendency to corrupt the judges thema tendency to corrupt the juages them-selves? Judges invariably exercise their discretion in favor of the political party under which they hold office; in other words, they 'carry their politics with them on the bench,' and shrink from no service to their party which does not involve a plain violation of the judicial oath. There is a difference between a political judge and a judicial politician, but the same person may be both."

It is absolutely certain that they would not be. There is something in the judicial office which makes a man an honest officer in spite of himself. When he is made a judge he is to decide between parties under the command of the laws. The fact that he rests in the public eye as a functionary of that character, that his acts must all take place in open court before the whole world, that they are all recorded and that they are all open to review and reversal by a power above him-these constitute a safeguard against corrupt and partisan action in a judge of a court which a partisan electoral board, holding secret meetings and accountable to no one, knows nothing of.

In the contested-election case of Knight vs. Johnson, one of the judges of the election was indicted in the Hustings Court of this city for taking part in fraudulently putting ballots into the box. He was tried and acquitted. Notwithstanding the acquittal the late Judge Guigon, who was then judge of the Hustings Court, took proceedings against him to remove him from the office of judge of elections. His counsel applied to the Court of Ap peals for a writ of prohibition. They said the man had been acquitted by a jury, and it lay in the mouth of no man to say he was guilty. But the Court of Appeals answered that the judge was the guardian of the elections, and if he was satisfied the man was dishonest, that was cause enough for his removal, and Judge Guigon removed him. The act was one of the healthiest ever performed in Richmond and had much to do with the purity of elections we had in Richmond for a long time after. It is a fair sample of the difference between elections being under the control of the open courts and under the control of partisan electoral boards whose proceedings are all secret.

DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION MUST BE ABANDONED.

We are utterly unable to comprehend the principle which guided the Ways and Means Committee in framing the new tarist bill. A determination to impose taxes on imports so that one set of men in the United States may be protected at the expense of all other citizens of the United States, is a most vicious principle on which to found legislation, but it is a perfectly intelligible one. The opposite of this is the principle which demands that the revenue which the government derives from duties on imports shall be no more than what the government needs when economically administered, and that these duties shall be made to fall on all imports ratably and alike and this is the principle which the Demo cratic party declared to the world it stood upon in the platform which it adopted in June, 1892, at Chicago. But the new bill imposes duties ratably, it is true, on some imports, but admits many others free of duties. This is a discrimination in favor of those Americans who want the imports that are admitted duty free and against those Americans who want the imports that are required to pay duties. What the difference is here between the Republican principle of government and the Democratic principle we confess ourselves utterly unable to determine. The thing is all wrong and must be revised in the House or Senate.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK. The financial panic of 1893 furnishes the most extraordinary example of American recuperative energy that is to be found in modern history. The panic is over-that is, the terror of some unknown impending disaster that impelled people of every class to engage in a blind rush on the banks for their money, has passed away, the money has been brought out of its siding places and returned to the banks The process called "liquidation" (which is simply paying old debts and not contracting new ones) has left the country in a very sound financial condition; but what has become of the trade? Is it dead? or only sleeping, crawling along until it can recover its wonted vitality by the infusion of new life under the control of the commercial brain that direct its nerve force? We must wait-we may see the sudden and unexampled prostration of the summer followed in the early new year by an equally senseless rush of activity, but more probably trade will recover by halting and timid efforts and much time; and the more time it takes the more solid will be the resulting prosperity; but what about recuperation, mentioned in the first sentence? That is the most interesting phase of the situation, but it would make this article too long; it will do for another time.

LET US REMEMBER THE POOR.

We take great pleasure in giving the following appeal in behalf of the poor of our city a prominent place in our columns It comes to us from one of the nobles and most charitable ladles in the city The occasion is one which should appeal to those of our citisens who are able to

give, in the strongest possible manner. Hunger and cold are the companions of nany in our midst, and while we have many in our midst, and while we have our family reunions, and meet around a well-filled table and by a glowing fire, we are indeed callous if we do not think of our fellow-creatures who are suffering. The ladies of the City Mission could tell of hundreds of cases where helpless wo-men and children are in great need. Many are widows and orphans with no means of support, and very many are without food or fuel, because the hus-bands and fathers are thrown out of work by the "stringency of the times."
This winter the ladies have no fuel from
the city to give the poor, and as yet very little money has come to the mission. We beg our citizens to remember the eedy, and to help them through this established and well organized The city mission has the city divided into thirty-five districts, there are sixty-three ladies who and relieve the poor as far as lies in their power. They are much crippled now by want of means. This appeal is made to the charity of our people those whose hearts almost break the dreadful sufferings they witness. Any sum of money will be welcome, and will be promptly acknowledged if sent to Mrs. A. Y. Stokes, president City Mission, No. 15 east Franklin street, or to the treasurer, Mrs. John H. Claiborne, 612 east Leigh street.

WHAT OF NOR! OLK'S CASE?

The Dispatch wants incriminatory testimony against the election law. We invite its attention to the letter which we published yesterday from Mr. R. G Zachary, chairman of the Prohibition party in Norfolk. Mr. Zachary says that if all the persons who are recorded as voting at several precincts in Nortolk in the recent election did actually vote, then a vote was cast at each of those pre cincts for each three quarters of a minute during the day. Without more ado we say this, if it is true, is absolute and incontrovertible evidence of fraud. We say it is almost, if not quite, a physical impossibility for such a thing to happen even if there were one unending press of voters from the moment the polls opened until they closed. But there was no press of voters, Mr. Zachary says. He says it was a duli election day, there was no ex citement at the polls, there were no lines of voters at any of the precincts, and that many minutes elapsed between the voting of persons. Now we want to hear the Dispatch on this case, and we shall never spend another peaceful and restful night until we hear it upon both this and the Portsmouth case.

Scheme of a Genuine Constitutional Tariff Fulfilling the Chicago Plat form-Destroying Unconstitutional Pro tection-Raising Revenue Enough for the Necessities of the Government Honestly and Economically Admin-istered—Treating All Interests and All Citizens with Full and Equal Jus-

I. Be it enacted that on every article imported into the United States from any foreign country, there shall be levied an import duty of thirty-five per cent. ad

II. There shall be no exception to this rate of duty, but it shall be levied and collected in the case of every article imported, saving only the goods of foreign inisters accredited to the United States III. Whenever at the end of any fiscal year the aggregate revenues derived from import duties shall exceed by fifty mil lions of dollars the necessities of the Government, when honestly and economically administered, the President shall be authorized to issue a proclamation re-ducing the rate of import duty on all articles thereafter imported from thirty-five per cent, to thirty per cent, ad valo

IV. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1894.

The above is the proposition of the New York Sun.

The Sun has been heretofore supposed to have a strong leaning to protection-a. so-called Sam. Randall Democrat-but its tariff scheme is plumb on the track of the law-in the above plan. Some modifications, as, for instance, in favor of religious books, works of art for public galleries, and perhaps some other articles should be free, but the principle of a uniform rate upon an ad valorem basis is the true one.

Words of Encouragement.

Winchester, Va., November 27, 1893. Editor Times: As a constant reader of The Times, I cannot forbear congratulating you upon the very high plane upon which The Times is conducted. It is very refreshing to see a Virginia paper lifted up above the dend level of mediocrity, and inspired with a courageous and intelligent independence

I have been particularly struck with your advocacy of a change in our elec-tion laws. They should be above that suspicion which is not unnaturally en-tertained of our present system. I think it would be a good thea for The Times to adopt and strenuously urge upon the next Legislature a bill recognizing all the ential features of the Australian sys-

Sound Advice, Half-finished work will do for amateurs It will never answer for professional The bracket you are sawing for a New Year's present can hang a little crooked on its screws and you will be forgiven for the love's sake found therein by the dear hearts to which you offer it, but the trinket carved for sale in the Sorrento s must be cut as true as a rose You can be a little shaky in your German declensions in the Schiller Club eaving school, and no great harm eve come of it; but teach Schiller for a liv ing, and for each dative case forgotts you are so much money out of pocket People who pay for a thing demand ther complete work for complete market ! is to be either a cheat or a beggar. The terrible grinding laws of supply and de-mand, pay and receive, give and get, give no quarter to shilly-shally labor. The excellence of your intentions is nothing to the point. The stress of your poverty has not the sughtest connection wit the case. A publisher will never pay yo for your poem because you wish to he our mother. No customer will buy best bonnet or her wheat flour of because you are unable to pay your rent When you have entered the world of rade, you have entered a world when tenderness and charity and personal is are foreign relations. Not friendship's sake," nor "for pity's sake, rallying cry of this great world-but only for value received,"-Elizabeth Stuar Phelps in St. Nichotus.

Microbes in the Mails.

The latest scare in microbes has been started by Professor Uffelman, of Ros-tock, who infected a letter with cholera bacilli and put it into a post bag. When the letter was taken out twenty-three and one-half hours later, the bacilli were still there. Bacilli were also found living on post cards twenty hours after infection The micro-organism were found to dis rapidly when placed upon coins. A fly charged with cholera bacilli was afterwards placed on some beef. A little later the meat was found to be swarming with bacteria. A finger was infected with cholera bacilli and dried. One hour later, the finger was rubbed on some roast meat and numerous bacilii developed subse-quently. The moral of all these experi-ments is obvious.—Scientific American.

ARGENTINE JOURNEYS.

CROSSING THE GREAT PAMPAS IN A PARLOR CAR.

Reminders of Yankee Land-Life on the Cars_San Nichoins_The Towns and Their People_The Chirips.

Before leaving Rosario, you ought to make a special trip, either by rail or river, a few miles to the southward, to San Pedro, the great shipping point of Argentina's wool trade, on the right bank of the Parana. Close by San Pedro, (St. Peter) is another town, which by natural sequence should have been christened St. Paul, but was dedicated instead to the good St. Nicholas. The last mentioned town has thriven so well of late-on wool in the hands of the Irish-that it is now the third city in the province of Buenos Ayres, with a population of about 20,000; but it has no anchorage, an island having formed in its harbor, and therefore that of San Peiro has to answer for both. Scattered all along the bluff between the two towns are a great many large build. two towns are a great many large build-ings-storehouses for the reception of hides and wool, from each of which a

chute runs down to the water.

They are generally full to overflowing, for it is said that no fewer than 30,000,-000 sheep are owned by Irishmen of this section; and ocean steamers lying along side, close up under the bluff, convey the raw material directly to the looms of

All the people hereabouts appear well-to-do, and many of the Irish citizens are reported to be very wealthy. And, by the way, the handsomest women of Ar-gentina, as in Chile and Peru, are those with an admixture of Irish blood in their veins. Many of these beauties, with big black eyes and golden hair, who combine the languid grace of their Spanish mo-thers, with the sprightly wit of the Emerald Isle, speak the language of the countr with delightful brogue, though born and brought up in Argentina. It is notice-able here, as nowhere else, how people of various nationalities included within this heterogeneous population each follow one kind of business and no other, generation after generation. Thus, while the Irish are universally and almost the only wool-growers, the English, Scotch, French and Germans are generally oc-cupied with commerce. The hallans are the house-builders; those from Genoa monot olize the boating business, and the Piedmontese, market gardening. Catalonian Spanish are mostly wine mer-chants; the Andalusians, cigar dealers and small shopkeepers; those from the Bosque provinces are bricklayers, sheep herders and farm hands, and the Galicians are employed as domestics, porters, watchen and rallway servants of the lower

Landing as near to San Nicholas as the depth of water will permit, you find a few buildings at the base of the bluff, and a steep paved road-way leading to the heart of the town. Having toiled up this, you come to streets of good width, which are well lighted by electricity, and have tramways running in all directions. There is a market place and an inn, and a tree shaded plaza that would be very pretty were it not for a stuccoed monuental shaft in the middle of it which is painted blue and white like a barber's pole, and has an electric light on top to now off its atrocity by night. ack of the town is a railway station, rom whence the road, besides tapping the main line, runs north to Rosario south to Buenos Ayres, and by a short branch to some interior villages, which send much produce down to the A stage coach also makes regular trips to Mananzalita, thirteen leagues inland. It is an antiquated vehicle, small and high, painted bright yellow and drawn by six white horses, harnessed four abreast with two leaders.

Going from Rozario to Cordova—a dis-tance of two hundred and fifty miles northwest to the interior—you will do well to take a night train, and to choose wet weather if possible; otherwise night as well be a Senegambian, so far a complexion is concerned, for your natcolor will soon be quite lost unde and drifts of dust. is swathed in long dusters of Holia alpaca, with a handkerchief around his neck and soft hat pulled down to the ears; in spite of all precautions, the pas ngers look like so many It would not be amiss too your olfactories are unfortunately sitive, to bring along a good supply of strong perfumery, whenever you travel in the pampas to partially counteract th stench from putrefying carcasses of horses and cattle-victims of the cowcatcher-that bestrew the unfenced plain on every hand. The cars are on the American plan, made in Wilmington, Del. and many other familiar things conspire to make you forget that you are not in the United States of the North.

the United States of the North.

For example, the conductor shouts
"Tickets" with the real Yankee twist
to his tongue, instead of "Boletas, Senore," as in other parts of South
America; and your campagnons du voyage are chatting English, mingled with
a little of all the languages of continental Europe. A bare-fonted problem with tal Europe. A bare-footed urchin, with a "letter in the post office" as the children say, and wisps of hair sticking up through the crown of his ragged hat, ishes in, bawling the news in several rushes in, bawling the news in several languages, and selling the Standard, Herald and Nation, as well as the Spanish La Preusa, the French Curier de la Plata, and other prominent papers of Euenos Ayres. He is followed by a boy peddling cigars and matches, and a man offering books for your inspection and you observe that the latter's stock and you onserve in the light-in trade is mostly made up of the light-est literature of France. Spain and Italy-because it is a well known fact that the average Englishman seldom reads when traveling. When not gazing absently out of the window, revolving buabsently out of the winds siness schemes in his sturdy cranium, or diverting himself profitably with a bacca-rat, amid clouds of incense from a brier-rat, amid clouds of stretches out his long wood pipe, he stretches out his long legs and snores the snore of the just Presently a confitero (confectioner) comes in, bringing the same old basket of withered grapes, half-decayed bananas, gutta-percha gum-drops, "pastill as y bon-bonnes;" and improves upon the Northerner's fashion by taking orders at Northerner's fashlor by taking orders at the same time for cock-tails, gin-slings, egg-nog, soda-water with fruit syrup, milk-shake. Tom-and-Jerry, and every other fancy drink known to man. He funnis his orders with dispatch, and to the entire satisfaction of his patrons, if one may judge from the expression of their countenances. By and by a young man saunters in, resplendent in glass diamonds, showy rings and uncommon length and breadth of watch chain. He generally has a few books, or newspapers or toys in hand to serve as a clouk to his real business—that of an agent, sub rosa, for the various lotans. an agent, sub rosa, for the various lot-teries of Montevideo and Mendoza, and the two or three other provinces where that form of gambling has not yet been that form of gambing has not yet over suppressed; and as a mightier power is said to do,"he over in a mysterious way." With an exaggrated air of being on condential terms with you, and with many winks and nudges, he and with many winks and nudges, he whispers in your ear while exhibiting his wares that he has the winning number for the grand premio at the very next drawing, and that he has been keeping it back expressly for you.

Now and then a musician appears, usually some infant prodicty who rasps your nerves and a cheap fiddle until you are glad to buy him off at terms; or a crippled beggar shuffles through; or a seedy gentleman introduces himself as

crippled beggar since the country of a seedy gentleman introduces himself as the inventor of the most remarkable toy on earth as well as the most useful. Perhaps it is a harmless looking matchbox, which under the manipulation of his which under the manipulation of his practiced finger, turns in the twinking of an eye to a two-edged knife: then to a toothpick or a pair of scissors: then to an open fan; then to a pocket comb and mirror, then back to its first estate— and you are exherted to embrace the only chance of your life for possessing it. Meanwhile, gambling is going on heavily in various parts of the car, and

you are politely invited by one and another to "take a hand"—and incident-ally to drop a hundred or two into the pockets of the skilled. Coffee is served pockets of the skilled. Coffee is served on the night trains, and at the restaurant stations, breakfasts and dinners of seven and eight courses may be had, wine included; and plenty of time is given for discussing the same, and assisting digestion by sauntering up and down the platform. You have to pay well for these privileges of wayside refreshment, and traveling expenses generally are these privileges of wayside refreshment, and itraveling expenses generally are about on a par with the hotel bills of the country under the general condition of inflated prices. An exception is to be made in the makter of baggage, which is checked through to its destination without extra charge. In Chile and Brazil the transfer of luggage costs about one third of the ordinary passenger. about one third of the ordinary passenger about one third of the ordinary passenger fare; and as on some of the Pacific roads in the United States, and that which crosses the Isthmus at Panama, it costs more to transport an extra pound of lug-enge than it does an extra child. The landscape all through, from the Atlantic to the Andes, is not monoto-

nous and uninteresting; scores upon scores of miles of marshy grazing lands,

scores of miles of marshy grazing lands, divided into squares by three or four lines of wire hitched to crooked posts; interspersed by immense stretches of corn field; and farther on the wild unfenced pampas. Trees are rare; only an occisional cluster of blue-gums, a tall ombu, or a clump of dusty eact is seen, or stunted willows and acacla shrubs marking the line of a water course. The illimitable pastures are dotted with cattle and with flocks of large white birds of the stork variety, while clouds of black crows sail over, and vultures swoop down, wherever death has provided them with a meal. As a rule, provided them with a meal. As a rule, whenever a vulture is seen, your nose is simultaneously a sailed by an appailing smell. The experience of a friend of mine, one scorching day last June, is frequently duplicated on this line. He says that the train had got well out into the wild campo and had been making pretty good progress for several leagues, when suddenly the divers slackened and blew his whistle like "all postpeed and blew his whistle like "all pos-sessed." In an instant every head was out of a window to see what was the matter. Matter enough to be sure; a trop-illa of wild horses sped right across the that of which horses speed right acress the track. Nothing an be more awkward to encounter, though it is perfectly easy for the animals to escape. In such a situation, a tropilla is a moving mass of the control of th stupidity, each animal keeping close to stupldity, each animal keeping close to his fellows, and all pressing toward a common centre. The whistle may screech and the driver add to the din by opening valves and letting off steam; these terriying sounds only provoke a stampede, and the stupid creatures sim-ply fly the faster in front of the shrick-ing monster. But flesh and blood can ply fly the faster in front of the shrieaing monster. But flesh and blood cannot stand long against steam, and
neither can the train afford to wait;
so by and by, the engineer concludes
that there is no help for it but just to
c'ap on all speed and dush into the
middle of the herd with the massive
cow-catcher set like a battering ram.
And then what frightful screams—what
horrible rounds of crushing bones, and And then what frightful screams—what horrible rounds of crushing bones, and right of quivering limbs and mangled flesh, so sed right and left. It is over in a few minutes, but has lasted guite long enough to spoil one's appoints for the rest of the day, particularly if he has happened to get a glimpse of the cow-catcher covered with hair and blood. The small towns, which are invariably The small towns, which are invariably set some distance from the line, all have brick houses, and look fairly prosperous, but uninteresting, except for the human types collected at the stations. The majority belong to the miscallaneous collecjority belong to the miscellaneous collection which Europe has sent over, and most of them have Latin features with flashing black eyes. Among the native tumes, and Indian women smoking cigarettes, provincial gettlemen wearing clothes of London cut, and dark-skinned

guachos, or native peasants, in their pe-culiar costumes. The latter are unique enough to deserve minute description. The ower extremities are covered with white inkles, and are often fringed, or embroidered to the knee, while the poorer peas-ants simply wind a piece of cloth around

On top of them a square piece of wolcloth is worn, called a en cioth is worn, chied a chirps. The material varies in quality from the coars-est flannel to the most expensive cloth of woven vicuna wool. One straight side of the square is fastened around the waist by a side leather belt, which is profusely ornamented with coins or big sliver but-tons, and the short ends of the cloth hang in front. The centre of the straight opposite that which is wrapped around the waist, is brought up between legs in front and tucked firmly the belt, the two corners left hanging loose. A chiripa always has the appear-ance of being just ready to drop off. The square is large enough to allow plenty of room when riding, and as a consequence, when the wearer is walking the slack of it behind, or that part which does duty for a seat, falls nearly to the ankles. You an imagine what a noble and gracefu figure a man cuts in this toggery, especially when viewed from the rear. A woolen shirt covers the upper part of his body, topped by a short, elaborately trimmed topped by a short, enaborately trimment sicket, or a poncho, sometimes by both. The poncho is often very fine and handsome, with a deep knotted fringe; but always is merely a large square of woolen cloth, worn by thrusting the head through a slit in the middle. A gaudy handker-chief is knotted around the throat, and a

chief is knotted around the throat, and a soft wool hat is set far back on the head, or slouched down over the eyes, according to the heat of the sun or the state of wearer's conscience. the wearer's conscience.

Nowadays, comparitively few gauchos wear the old-fashioned boots, made by peeling the hides off an animal's legs and putting them on their own while the hides are yet soft and warm, leav-ing them on to dry and shrink into shape; but most of them wear low shoes made of rope and canvas, like those sold for bathing purposes at the North. A sharp-pointed knife thrust into the belt, flanked by a pistol or two, tobacco pouch, a few and other essentials, complete the costume; and when mounted upon his small wiry horse, riding rapidly along and flourishing the thong-like whip that hangs from his wrist, the gaucho looks picturesque and suitably clad. But when he dismounts and begins to walk, nothing can be more absurd than this ungainly swaddling. Fortunately, however, seldom walks. As in some Ohio towns, s considered improper and undignified to cross the streets anywhere except at the corners of the blocks, or as a Mexican Don would feel disgraced for life by carrying the smallest parcel, so the gaucho looks upon going anywhere on foot as quite beneath his dignity. If he wants to pay a call at the house of his nearest neighbor, not a dozen yards away, mounts his horse and gallops off with as much flourish and clatter as if starting

on a day's journey.

Proceeding toward sunset, you find that both the landscape and the people grow less and less interesting. Hour after hour, through blinding dust and burning heat, the train moves slow along the gray, sun-scorched plains st.etching out sight on every side, broken only tufts of grass and low dunes of yellow

FANNIE B. WARD.

CHARLOTTE CONGRATULATES.

They all Know About the Political Meth ods, This Correspondent Says,

Coles' Ferry, Charlotte Co., Va., Nov. 28 Dear Mr. Editor: I heartily congratulate you that you have the courage to attack political corruption You have done so none too soon I have my apprehensions, but hope your

I have my apprehensions, but hope your cry of warning is not too late.

Our preachers dare not preach hon sty in politics. They seem timi and time-serving. They have known of it all along as we all have.

As good Democrats, as lovers of country, we should unite in a strenuous effort to eliminate manipulators from our politics.

THE TIMES' DAILY PASHION MINT. A Football Girl Who Wears Gray Because It Looks Well with the Yale Blue.



SILE, VELVET, SET, AND TUR.

This was what I heard her say to her ompanion yesterday as she bought her a scarf in Princeton colors to wear to the great game to-day: "You know my new black dress was to have been black and white, but I changed it and made it nearly all black, with just a trace of orange, and there are orange feathers in

I waited to see if the other one wouldn't divulge what her gown was going to be, but she was non-committal on the subject. It was plain to be seen that they were Princeton sympathizers, and I moved on in search of some Yale girls. Now, it is really unfortunate that the

Yale blue is such a trying shade. No girl in her senses would wear a dress or hat that color, and it is almost impossible to combine it with any other shade Orange and black and crimson are goo colors to wear with others, but the Yale blue! I found some loyal Yale girls stoically wearing the colors of sweethearts and brothers, but they pinned the badges as far from their faces as possible. But there is just one shade which will bear combination with impossible blue, and that is a kind of gray. The Yale girls have discovered this, and when you go to see the game you will see many a loyar girl in blue and ETUY.

The dress shown above is the exact shade that I have been talking about. I is a steel gray velvet, combined with moire antique. The bodice has a gathered year of velvet, with a corselet of fancy jet-embroidered trimming running up in point on the velvet yoke. The upper sleeves, of moire, are very fun, trimmed with scable and caught up with a knot of velvet. The lower sleeves are tight-fitting and are made of the jet trimming. The round skirt is of velvet, and has a band of sable around the bottom. The overskirt Yes, we must admit it. It is draped so made of moire, looks like a sash, as I ties in the back and hangs in long, wide ends to the bottom of her dress.

Tax All Alike.

Richmond, Va., November 29, 1893. Editor Times: The new tariff comes be fore the country with that sort of "boom" which is derived from the fact that it is an expression of personal sacrifices on the part of those who made it. This is particularly illustrated in the case of W. L. Wilson, whose political life seems to end with the introduction of coal inte ever much we may admire that devotion to principle which runs counter to every selfish consideration, we cannot help reflecting that every such sacrifice should be strictly personal to be of the weight it is intended to have. Let us accord. then, to Mr. Wilson the respect which he really deserves for action so little tainted with the motives which ordinarily sway with the motives which ordinarily sway representatives, but let us fight, none the less, with might and main, those views of this doctrangire Sameon, woh pulls down the temple of our fortunes about his own ears, not merely to destroy the Philistines, but to show his own strength. Let us sympathize as much as we may in the loss to the public service of an officer who prefers death to even the shadow of compromise with cherished convictions, but let us not be guilty of the selfishness of refusing-by sharing his performanceo permit him to exhibit a distinguished

I do not belong to those who approv in an abstract way of Democratic principles, which relate to the raising of rev enue, and begin to kick as soon as they enue, and begin to Rick as soon as they are applied, especially to us. Nor do I fall to recollect that government is the result of a series of compromises, in the course of which all must concede something for the benefit of the general advantages which flow from government. Nor yet have I ceased, because the free coal in a professed Democratic tariff is a threat to the prosperity of Virginia and West Virginia, to insist that the Democratic idea, in regard to the tariff, Democratic idea, in regard to the dath, as elaborated, and announced by the fathers, ought to prevail. I undertake rather to say that a free list is not Democratic at all; nay, that it is Republican; and that a better arrangement of our systems of revenue, along the line of Democratic arrangement, and the total all. ocratic principles, would be to tax all imported articles, and, by taxing all, to require the smallest possible duty upon all. The necessary revenues, in this case, would go hand in hand with little burdens everywhere and equally distributed. is inequality, burdens of taxation which fall heavily here and not at all thereprotection, which fosters monopolies and favored sections and robs the many and every other section, against which that public indignation is aroused, which found its expression in the election of 1892 And I fail to distinguish between the inequalities of the McKinley tariff and that inequality of the Wilson tariff which gives to New England, already superabundantly protected, free coal, and takes away from Virginia and West Virginia heir one and great chance of prosperity through the agencies which produce and carry that article; or between the protec-tion which has made the name of Mc-Kinley almost a hissing and a shamamong us, and the Democratic (?) ar-ticle of Wilson. The latter, upon the faise and ridiculous pretense of giving freedom to so-called raw material, and of thus adhering to Democratic ideas. is piling up protection and fortifying it in its greatest Republicar stronghold, and remitting the balance of a Democratic country to the privilege of sucking poor if Democratic, paws, and of whistling in the absence of all natural encouragement, to keep up the courage of Democratic convictions. We will have none of that sort of Democracy. We want the pure article, or none at all. But we love pure article so much that we fight in no dastard or dilettante fashion, inside the party, not merely for the sake of the organization—all valuable as its s-but for the better sake of those undy ing truths which it was born to uphold,

and by adherence to which the organiza-tion itself can alone be preserved. Very truly yours, PEYTON WISE.

such thing as a "national holiday" in America? Not even the Fourth of July an claim that title, although it is a egal holiday in all the States. The presie known of each cliday in all the States. The president issues a proclamation calling upon the people to keep Thanksgiving Day, but he cannot make it a legal noliday sutside of the territories. A special prolamation must be issued by the governor of each State, else the banks could not close, although business might be suspended by general consent.

Does anyone know that we have no

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1900

Price-killing time upon us! Every wholesale house in America is disappointed as to the quantity of business realized this fall. Anxieties and necessities are the prime movers for the great bargains given out by us. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers importune us to take charge of stocks of their wares. We will and can-only take them of us at a price.

To-day goes on sale a great lot of Handkerchiefs -- several thousand dozens: Silk, Linen, Cotton-all kinds and sorts for Ladies, Men and Children; one-half, one-third, onequarter off the prices.

52 dozen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, isting 50, 40, 35, and 30ct choice is the lies' Sheer Lawn, Hematitched, is for the 10c quality. for the 10c quanty. fen's Hemstitched Japanned Sig. Handkerchiefs, 25c for what you use.

ally pay 50c for.

Pure Linen Hemstitched, worth 2 a
dozen, for 3c each.

Ladies' Embroidered Silk for 9c.

Ladles' Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, worth 19c, for 5c. Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs for g. Linen for 25c. Men's Colored-Bordered Indla 85k

Men's Colored-Hordered India Sing Handkerchiefs, worth 75c, for Be, or \$4.50 a dozen. Ladies' Colored-Bordered Sheer French Lawn, 4c, White, 2 and Be each. 56 dozen Men's Extra Size Highest Grade Linen, Hemstitched, worth Be and \$1 each, for 50c.

You can buy Worsted Dress Goods or Silk fabrics now with a third or a half off the price.

China Crapes for Ze a yard. All-Silk Black Satin Duchess, costing \$1.25 a yard to make, for Sc. 36-inch wide Half Cotton Dress Fabria were 25c, are 121-2c.
"The Story of Man," by Buel, six

cloth, stamped in gold and silver, a large book of 390 pages, costing \$2, for \$1.18 each. 3 cases of 6-4 Androscoggin Pillow-Case Cotton for 121-20. 1 case Ginghams for 35-40 a yard.

216 yards 24-inch Colored Silk Plube, value from \$1.50 to \$2 a yard, for \$6-20 dozen 75c Imported Hair Brushes for French Sugars and Creamers for lic a

set.

325 Jardenieres and Flower Baskets,
Royal Worcester finish, worth fill
each, for 69c.

Tea Canisters, tiatel 63 French China Tea Canisters, thatel and decorated, worth 41, for Sc. Individual Egg Sets for 20c.

You can buy anything in the way of Holiday Gifts now, and we'll store it for you and deliver when

THE COHEN CO.

COR. SECOND AND BROAD.

Our Holiday Department

will be in full blast by Monday morning. Everything you can think of in the Tey

Black Cashmere Shawls.

We have just received a large line of single and double Cashmere Shawla from \$2.50 to \$12.50. They are much

39 pieces of Black, Blue, Brown, and Green, 34-inch HEAVY SERGE-the very thing for Children's school dresses, only 17c. a yard.

HEAVY KID MITTS O'LY FOR CHILDREN - CENTS.

ALL-WOOL FLANNEL PLAIDS for Children's Cloaks and Dresses, 38

inches wide, 35c; a great many new patterns have been added to the stock. Tan, Brown, Green, Garnet, and Blue wool, only 20c.

BLACK GROUND SILK with small white figures, only \$1.25 a yard. CHENILLE TABLE COVERS for centre-

BLACK FUR, 1 inch wide, 25c.; 2 inches MINK FUR, 1 inch. 62c.; Wool Seal, 60c.

ASTRACHAN, 1 inch. 70c.; Krimmer, 60c. BLACK ASTRACHAN, 50 inches wile, \$4.50; worth \$6.00. WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF

every piece of Carpet in stock. DON'T FORGET THE CLOAK SALL this week. Another lot of those back some \$10.00 Black and Blue Cloass | 121

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ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER-the hind? want more of after once trying -the kind that everybody likes and wants-for 35 CENIS & POUND. We have placed it in reach of all overs of GOOD BUTTER.

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dials, furnished on application. GEO. A. HUNDLEY

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